

# GERMANS SUFFER MORE LOSSES AT HANDS OF FRENCH

## BRITISH, FRENCH, RUSSIANS AND ITALIANS REPORT MORE OR LESS IMPORTANT GAINS

The Germans have suffered further losses at the hands of the French between the Helm wood and the river Somme, losing there a line of their trenches and 120 machine guns, and also in the Verdun sector where the French made progress south of the Thiaumont work and captured five machine guns and took some houses in the western part of the village of Fleury. After a heavy bombardment of the British positions, the Germans launched violent infantry attacks north and northeast of Pozieres, and at two places succeeded in entering British trenches. Their success was not long lived, for the British soon drove them out, inflicting heavy casualties on them.

Amid continuous heavy rains which have turned the country into a quagmire, the Russians are keeping up their strong offensive against the Germans in northern Galicia and have pushed farther forward their lines against them in the Serezh and Graborki river colonies.

Also along the Stokhod river in Volhynia, near the town of Zareche, the Russians have driven the Germans from their trenches and occupied them, taking 12 officers and 200 men prisoners and capturing one machine gun in the operation. In the Carpathians the Germans report the capture of two peaks from the Russians.

Constantinople reports a series of gains for the Turks fighting against the Russians and Petrograd admits at least one of the claims, the Russians have been forced to retire under pressure to the region east of Kermanshah, Persia. An attack by the Russians north of Bukhar, on the Persian front, was put down with heavy losses to the Russians, according to Constantinople and in Turkish Armenia near Bitlis and Mush the Russians have been put to flight and the Turks have taken from them positions the Russians had previously occupied.

The latest reports concerning the attack of the Turks against the British forces with the Suez canal their objective indicated that the Ottoman forces met with a reverse every more serious than the first one. Driven back eighteen miles into the desert, fighting near guard positions, they suffered heavy casualties and of their total force of 14,000 lost 45 officers, 3,000 men made prisoners. They have now been entirely cleared from the Katia-Umaishi basin.

Violent fighting is in progress between the Austrians and Italians on various sectors, and especially around the Gorizia bridgehead, on the Doblado plateau, and on the lower Isonzo river. Near Monte Sabotino and Monte San Michel, the Italians captured advanced Austrian positions but Vienna says the greater portion of these were later re-taken by the Austrians. On the River Isère, Rome reports the capture of the Italian hill 85, which was held against violent counter attacks.

## British Aviators Concentrate Over The Somme Front

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 7. (via London)—The aviators felt the concussion of the air when a brigade of British aeroplanes bombarded Henin (north-east of Arras), with a shower of 112 point bombs.

When the German shops and stores at Henin were hit by incendiary bombs a vast pillar of smoke from the conflagration rose a height of 8,000 feet.

The work of British aviators recently has surpassed the widest flights of imagination. Aerial flights which attracted general attention are only an incident of the offensive campaign. Overwhelming numbers of planes are concentrated in the narrow front of the Somme battle in co-ordination with a superior volume of gunfire. The planes move in larger and larger flights and there have been cases with a dozen engaged in battle on either side.

The German first line and second line trenches, headquarters billets and supply depots of all kinds have been bombed, the aerial offensive being limited only by the number of planes and the supply of bombs. Not a village occupied by the Germans in the neighborhood of the front that has not had its aerial bombardment, according to accounts. Barges and motor trucks have been set on fire; one moving train was blown up.

The dry official accounts of the aviation eggs and their aviators reveal a number of amazing feats every day. A pilot describes an aviation experience thus:

"I first attacked a Roland, but finding a Fokker behind, turned and maneuvered under his tail. He fired one drum at very close range, and the Fokker nose-dived and went down with a spin."

If it had gone down direct, it would have been a "crasher."

## FARM LOAN BOARD FORMALLY ORGANIZED IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Organization of the new farm loan board, which is to administer the new rural credit system, was perfected here today with the introduction into office of its four appointive members, the designation by President Wilson of an executive head and the selection of a secretary. The board will meet again tomorrow to consider how it may be best to obtain information on which to base its first important work division of the country into twelve land bank districts with a federal land bank in each.

President Wilson named George W. Norris as farm loan commissioner or executive head of the board. The oath of office was administered to Mr. Norris and C. E. Lobdell, Herbert Quick and W. S. A. Smith, the other appointive members in the office of Secretary McAdoo who is ex-officio a member and chairman. Mr. McAdoo made a brief speech, pointing out that the farm loan act was the first legislation to provide financial aid for farmers on long time and easy terms enacted since the foundation of the government and declaring it meant more prosperity for the farmer and more in consequence for everybody else.

At a short session afterward, W. W. Flannagan of Montclair, N. J., was chosen secretary of the board. Mr. Flannagan has been secretary of the joint commission which investigated rural credits in Europe and drafted the present law.

The board also discussed the itiner-

## Hughes Opens Campaign Attacking Administration

### DEFENSE LEGISLATION HEARING COMPLETION

**PRIEST ARRESTED SHRIVING WOMAN**

NOGALES, Aug. 7.—Father G. C. Van Gool, a Catholic priest, with a parish here, was arrested and detained when he crossed the Mexican border today to administer religious consolation to a Mexican woman dangerously ill, by whom he had been summoned, but obtained release soon afterward through the efforts of United States Consul Simplich at Nogales, Ariz. The priest said that he was crossing the public plaza of the Mexican town when arrested. He announced his intention of taking the case up with Secretary Lansing.

## NEW YORK CAR STRIKE BROUGHT TO SPEEDY END

NEW YORK, August 7.—The strike on the surface railway lines here, which threatened to extend to the subway and elevated systems and thus completely tie up transportation facilities in Greater New York, virtually came to an end tonight.

Directors of the New York Railways company and the Third Avenue Railway company makes it inevitable that the strike would be resumed tomorrow morning on the lines which ratified the agreement.

One of the chief concessions given to the employees the right to organize, which was the issue, the strike leaders said, they were determined should be fought to the end.

The companies agreed to treat with grievance committees of their employees irrespective of the fact that they belong to a union. Wages will be arbitrated also.

"The settlement between employees and officials of the New York Railways company and the Third Avenue Railway company makes it inevitable that the other lines must settle their differences," declared Mayor Mitchell.

Officials of the Second Avenue railway, the Richmond Light & Power company, and the New York & Queens County company were invited by Mayor Mitchell to meet with him and Mr. Strauss tomorrow morning to consider measures to end the strike on these lines.

Although the agreement reached concedes the right of the employees to organize, the union is not recognized by the company. President Theodore P. Shonts issued a statement calling on the strikers to "let bygones be bygones and get to work, giving New York the best street railroad service in the world."

## LITTLE ILLNESS AMONG TROOPS

EL PASO, Aug. 7.—With 20,000 state and regular troops encamped here, medical reports show less than three per cent of sickness. General George Bell, Jr., commanding the El Paso district, announced that the troops are in excellent health. He added that the shoring is remarkable, anything under five per cent generally being accounted good, and said that the national guard's record is as good as that of the regulars.

## JAP. VICE ADMIRAL DEAD

TOYO, August 7.—Vice Admiral Hikonjo Kamimura, of the Japanese navy, is dead.

Vice Admiral Kamimura, who was 67 years old, was one of the most prominent officers of the Japanese navy. As commander in chief of the second squadron he played an important part in the Russo-Japanese war and is believed to have led in the naval assault with the British squadron against the German base at Tsing Tao, China, in 1914.

## Watching Along the Coast for the Submarine Bremen

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 7.—Every point along the Maine coast was sharply today and tonight for two submarines believed to be foreign vessels and possibly the long expected German merchantman Bremen and a companion. The strange crafts were noticed for miles off the coast, and close to Canadian waters by a coast guard lookout, but no word had reached here tonight to bear out the emphatic declaration from that station that they were undersea craft and were proceeding at top speed toward the west. The vigil along the coast extended as far east as Halifax, N. S., and St. John's, N. B., both of which ports reported that British naval auxiliaries had no information regarding the presence of the submarines in these waters. During the afternoon, a thick fog moved in from the sea and made extended observations impossible.

The navy department announced that no American submarines were off the Maine coast.

Information from reliable sources that no British submarines were cruising in these waters, seem to create the impression in the minds of many marine observers that the Bremen was dodging about close to the three mile limit, preparing to slip into Boston.

Another possibility considered was that the coast guard crew might have seen the Deutschland, driven out of her course, or else sticking closely to shore. Captains of incoming craft reported that they had not seen any submarine.

## CONFEREES DO NOT AGREE ON SOME CLAUSES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—National defense legislation in congress is approaching completion. Today the conference committee on the navy appropriation bill submitted a complete agreement and the conferees on the naval bill voted to disagree on the big construction program and personnel increases, the only remaining points of dispute in that measure, so that the issues might be referred back for quick settlement by the two houses. Members of the house who are away on vacation, will be called back to Washington next week, for a vote on the building and personnel sections of the naval bill.

President Wilson, navy department officials and other adequate defense champions of the administration, are expected to make a determined effort to induce house leaders to yield to the senate program for construction of 66 vessels, eight of them to be capital ships during 1917. The house provided for only five capital ships. If it votes to insist on its original provisions, it is said the senate conferees will offer to give up the three year continuing program in the senate bill, as an inducement to house leaders to reconsider and accept the big program for the first year.

Agreement was reached by the conferees on administrative features of the personnel section, but they could not get together on the question of the increases in the enlisted strength. The administration is anxious that the larger senate authorization in this section also be accepted. The senate provided for a total enlisted strength of 74,000, and the house for only 61,000.

Secretary Daniels' plan for promotion of navy officers by selection, instead of by seniority was accepted, but was so amended that it would not apply to officers lower than the rank of commander. Provision is made for a board of nine selected by the senate to advise the president on promotions and six must agree in each case. It also was agreed that captains who are not promoted before reaching the age of 57, shall be retired at that age, and lieutenants commanders at 46. The conferees also raised the general retiring age limit from 62 to 64.

Senator Chamberlain will call up the army appropriation report in the senate tomorrow. The bill as agreed on, carried \$267,597,000, or \$55,000,000 in excess of the house bill. A report was delivered several days while the war department made an unsuccessful effort to induce the four conferees to recede from their insistence on the Hay amendment, making retroactive the exemption from provisions of the military code.

Among the big army appropriations as agreed are: For aviation, \$12,231,666; pay for officers of the line \$10,000,000; transportation, \$2,000,000; clothing, \$25,200,000; subsistence, \$20,000,000; ordnance stores and ammunition, \$10,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be expended for purchase of munitions and remainder be used for manufacturing, storage, stores and supplies, \$9,500,000; armed motor cars, \$500,000, reduced from \$1,000,000; field artillery and ammunition for national guard, \$25,000,000, reduced from \$25,000,000; automatic machine rifles, \$12,000,000, reduced from \$15,000,000.

For training camps, such as that at Pittsburg, the bill appropriates \$2,000,000, a reduction from \$4,000,000 in the senate bill. An appropriation of \$450,000 in the senate bill to reimburse the state of New York for expense in mobilization of the national guard was struck out. A \$2,000,000 appropriation is included in the bill as agreed to, for relief of dependent families of guardsmen and enlisted men.

## Fails to Take Oath and Court Finds Him Guilty

EL PASO, Aug. 7.—Lewis O. Gardner, a private of the First New Mexico infantry, today was found guilty on a charge of failing to subscribe to the federal oath which would muster him into the service of the United States with his company June 14 last, after a trial before a general court martial here. The verdict, together with the recommendations of the board, which were not made public, was forwarded to the secretary of war by Lieutenant Colonel George E. Stocke, president.

Through his attorney, Captain John C. Watson, Gardner made a plea for clemency, but declined to reconsider his refusal to take the oath. Major Planton Winslow, representing the government, argued that if Gardner was allowed to go free, the case might have a bad effect upon future national guard enlistments.

## SHOTS SEEM AIMED AT AN AMERICAN OUTPOST

EL PASO, Aug. 7.—From fifteen to twenty shots were fired tonight on the Mexican side of the border, which seemed to be aimed at an American outpost just outside the limits of El Paso, according to a report made to military headquarters by Lieutenant H. B. Lewis, commanding the provost guard.

Officers are now investigating also a statement by a woman living in that neighborhood, that late this afternoon she saw two men, obviously American soldiers, cross into the small Mexican territory lying north of the river.

Mexican military authorities disclaim any knowledge of the incident. About two hours after the firing, customs stationers a mile further down the river sent in word that they had just heard five shots on the Mexican side, but could not say whether they were aimed at the American side.

The Massachusetts commands on guard duty along this section checked up their men tonight and accounted for all. Owing to thirty thousand men being stationed here, some of whom are on detached duty or on short leave, the military authorities said it would be difficult to get at the truth of the Mexican woman's statement that two American soldiers crossed the line.

A still later report of rifle shots on Mexican territory came from American patrols this time to the west instead of the east of El Paso. Seven shots were heard.

Although the officers at the Juarez headquarters professed to know nothing of the firing, General Gonzales had said today that he was sending out men to take the three deserters from the Tames band, said to be returning about to Juarez with a view to surrender.

## TWO MORE MEN OF TAMES BAND BACK IN JUAREZ

EL PASO, Aug. 7.—Two more men of the band of Mariano Tames, which left Juarez Saturday with the announced intention of joining Villa, tonight arrived in Juarez and surrendered to General Francisco Gonzales. They said that Tames, closely pursued by government cavalrymen, was accompanied by but four men when they left. Stories current in El Paso that Tames is at the head of a new revolutionary party generally were discredited here as were rumors that Carranza soldiers had engaged the band and lost heavily near Samalayuca early today.

Heavy rains falling today over Chihuahua brought a promise of relief to some of the famine-stricken districts of the state. Mexican authorities in Juarez pointed out that with two or three more heavy falls shortly crops will be given an impetus such as will alleviate in a large measure the distress of the people. Private advices here indicated also that several carloads of foodstuffs from the border have reached Juarez district, where suffering was most acute.

Passengers reaching the border from Chihuahua City said that General Trevino, commanding the Carranza army of the northeast, plans to leave late in the week for Mexico City where he will confer with Carranza on the industrial rehabilitation of northern Mexico. During his absence, which will be for a period of about two months, it has been announced, Colonel Lopez Ortiz, chief of the garrison, will assume General Trevino's duties. The arrivals added that with the recent proclamation from General Carranza that official regulation of prices in connection with the use of paper money is no longer necessary, commercial conditions were definitely determined.

## STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OPENS SESSIONS IN TUCSON

(Special to The Republican)

TUCSON, Ariz., Aug. 7.—The opening session of the Arizona State Federation of Labor was held here today in Eagle's Hall, with an enthusiastic reception to Governor Hunt, who delivered an address creditable for its frank, earnest and conservative statements which clinched more firmly the friendship and support of organized labor throughout the state. The reports of the president and secretary show a gain of over seven thousand in membership and an improved financial condition during the last, and a promise of greater gains in the coming year. There are about one hundred delegates who appear to know what they need and how to go about getting it. There is considerable work cut out for the convention to do and about two months of the week will hardly see it finished.

The convention is the largest ever held by the organization. The report of committees, the introduction of resolutions and a few short talks from Judge John McBride of Phoenix and others, took up the greater part of the afternoon, when adjournment was taken until tomorrow morning. There are many visitors in the city and the different party candidates for office are circulating cards, smiles and handshakes. Because of this and the different party candidates for office, everybody is cheerful and happy tonight.

TUCSON, Ariz., Aug. 7.—At the opening session of the convention of

## Hitchcock Unable to Leave Hert Is Named Manager

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—A. T. Hert, Kentucky's member of the republican national committee, will be manager of the western branch of the Hughes campaign, with headquarters in Chicago. It was announced tonight by National Chairman Wm. B. Wilcox, after he had consulted party leaders of the central states.

In making the appointment, Chairman Wilcox gave out a statement, which said:

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 7.—Charles E. Hughes in the first set speech of his trans-continental trip tonight assailed the administration vigorously for its foreign policy, its Mexican policy, for appointing men whom he termed inexperienced to diplomatic posts, and for what he characterized as "a raid upon the civil service of the United States."

"He kept us out of war," Mr. Hughes said, referring to the president and democratic campaign slogan. "Yet he seized Vera Cruz. That was war—very ignoble war. And it was called war over the bodies of those dead soldiers; it was called a war of service."

"Talk about what is your policy. What is the president's policy—does anyone know? Has the executive ever had a policy for more than six months on the Mexican question? I repeat, who knows today what the policy of the administration will be three months hence? My friends, the trouble is that this administration has written such a record that no matter what it says, you do not know whether it will stick to it."

"We have had an exhibition during the past three years, which, I confess, fills me with a deep sense of shame. I have not a particle of militaristic spirit in my system, but if I am elected president, I will see to it that American rights in Mexico are respected."

Mr. Hughes assailed the administration's course toward upholding American rights abroad during the European war.

"When I say that I am an American citizen," the nominee said, "I ought to say the proudest thing that any man can say in this world. But you can't have that pride if American citizenry is a cheap thing, if it is not worthy of protection this wide world over. There is no man who could successfully present to an American community the platform of an American citizen's right, stop at the coast line and that beyond that, American life is to be the prey of any marauder that chooses to take it."

The nominee cited the republican platform declaring that 30,000 government positions had been taken from the operation of the civil service law during the present administration and declared that "that sort of thing has got to stop."

"In the case of an instance where, he said, 'an eminent scientist' in the coast and geodetic survey, 'a man of very eminent rank,' had been 'displaced to make room for an excellent man,' he said, 'that is the worst of the federal trade commission. Mr. Hughes charged, 'was fairly emasculated with the law by the men, for the most part, who were appointed to places upon it.'"

It was "inexcusable," Mr. Hughes asserted, for the administration to take "in country after country in Latin America, where we have freedom of enterprise and have the most friendly relations," men in the diplomatic service who "had represented the country with credit and had acquired an admirable and important experience and fine training." Other appointments by the president were assailed.

"If we are to have a secretary of state," Mr. Hughes declared, "we want a man who will stand for the world as a man of learning, of skill, of experience, of power."

Mr. Hughes also laid stress on what he termed the need for industrial brotherhood and closer co-operation between employers and employees. There was no capitalist class, no laboring class in prosperity, he said, but the prosperity of the country or its lack, affected all citizens. It behooved the men responsible for the policies of the country, he said, to look forward to the day when Europe, at peace, would wage fierce commercial competition with America and to guard American workingmen against that time.

After his main address at Arcadia Hall, Mr. Hughes delivered a second address at the light guard armory in which he reiterated many of the statements made in the first address.

Mr. Hughes spent a strenuous day in the stifling heat of Detroit. He made six speeches between noon and ten o'clock tonight. The first talk of the day was delivered in a little room of the hotel which he made his headquarters and which he addressed about forty members, interested in the social welfare of their employees.

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